Learning to Fly: The Wright Brother's Adventure			
1999 Science			
Core Curriculum			
New York Science			
Grades 5-8			
Activity/Lesson	**State**	**Standards**	
The Society	NY	SCI.5-8.1.S1.1a	formulate questions about natural phenomena
The Society	NY	SCI.5-8.1.S1.1b	identify appropriate references to investigate a question
Wright Brothers: 1900 Glider	NY	SCI.5-8.1.S3.1a	organize results, using appropriate graphs, diagrams, data tables, and other models to show relationships
Wright Brothers: 1900 Glider	NY	SCI.5-8.1.T1.3b	evaluate alternatives based on the constraints of design
Wright Brothers: 1900 Glider	NY	SCI.5-8.1.T1.4a	design and construct a model of the product or process
Wright Brothers: 1900 Glider	NY	SCI.5-8.1.T1.4b	construct a model of the product or process
Wright Brothers: 1901 Glider	NY	SCI.5-8.1.S1.4	Seek to clarify, to assess critically, and to reconcile with their own thinking the ideas presented by others, including peers, teachers, authors, and scientists.
Wright Brothers: 1903 Flyer	NY	SCI.5-8.7.1.3	Design solutions to real-world problems of general social interest related to home, school, or community using scientific experimentation to inform the solution and applying mathematical concepts and reasoning to assist in developing a solution.
Learning to Fly: The Wright Brother's Adventure			
1999 Science			
Core Curriculum			
New York Science			
Grades 9-12			
Activity/Lesson	**State**	**Standards**	
The Society	NY	SCI.9-12.L.1.1.1.b	Learning about the historical development of scientific concepts or about individuals who have contributed to scientific knowledge provides a better understanding of scientific inquiry and the relationship between science and society.
The Society	NY	SCI.9-12.L.1.1.2.a	Inquiry involves asking questions and locating, interpreting, and processing information from a variety of sources.
Wright Brothers: 1901 Glider	NY	SCI.9-12.L.1.1.1.b	Learning about the historical development of scientific concepts or about individuals who have contributed to scientific knowledge provides a better understanding of scientific inquiry and the relationship between science and society.

Wright Brothers: 1901 Glider	NY	SCI.9-12.L.1.3.5.b	Scientists use peer review to evaluate the results of scientific investigations and the explanations proposed by other scientists. They analyze the experimental procedures, examine the evidence, identify faulty reasoning, point out statements that go beyond the evidence, and suggest alternative explanations for the same observations.
Wright Brothers: 1901 Glider	NY	SCI.9-12.C.1.T1.1.e	Devise a test of the solution according to the design criteria and perform the test; record, portray, and logically evaluate performance test results through quantitative, graphic, and verbal means. Use a variety of creative verbal and graphic techniques effectively and persuasively to present conclusions, predict impact and new problems, and suggest and pursue modifications.
Wright Brothers: 1902 Glider	NY	SCI.9-12.P.1.T1.1.d	develop work schedules and working plans which include optimal use and cost of materials, processes, time, and expertise; construct a model of the solution, incorporating developmental modifications while working to a high degree of quality (craftsmanship)
Wright Brothers: 1903 Flyer	NY	SCI.9-12.L.1.1.1.b	Learning about the historical development of scientific concepts or about individuals who have contributed to scientific knowledge provides a better understanding of scientific inquiry and the relationship between science and society.
Wright Brothers: 1903 Flyer	NY	SCI.9-12.L.1.2.2.a	Development of a research plan involves researching background information and understanding the major concepts in the area being investigated. Recommendations for methodologies, use of technologies, proper equipment, and safety precautions should also be included.
1902: Success at Last	NY	SCI.9-12.C.1.S1.1.c	develop models to explain observations
1902: Success at Last	NY	SCI.9-12.C.1.S3.3.b	compare the experimental result to the expected result; calculate the percent error as appropriate

1902: Success at Last	NY	SCI.9-12.C.1.T1.1.c	Generate creative solutions, break ideas into significant functional elements, and explore possible refinements; predict possible outcomes, using mathematical and functional modeling techniques; choose the optimal solution to the problem, clearly documenting ideas against design criteria and constraints; and explain how human understandings, economics, ergonomics, and environmental considerations have influenced the solution.